THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LII. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870. NUMBER 2.

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

	1 square.	2 squares.	3 squares.	¼ column.	½ column.	1 column.
One insertion...	1 00	1 75	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00
One month......	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 00	12 00	25 00
Two months......	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	35 00
Three months....	5 00	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
Six months......	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
One year.........	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

County and City Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Circuit Judge..............Hon. R. H. Stanton.
Commonwealth's..........George T. Halbert.
Circuit Clerk..............Thos. A. Respass.
County Judge..............Hon. Jos. K. Sumrall.
County Clerk..............George W. Sulser.
County Attorney..........Wm. S. Frank.
Sheriff....................F. M. Weedon.
Assessor...................S. L. Grant.
Jailer......................John Grant.
Coroner....................M. T. Cockrell.

Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October.

County Court convenes second Monday in every month.

Quarterly Court convenes second Monday in March, June, September and December.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—William P. Coons.
Marshal—Henry Johnson.
Deputy Marshal { T. M. Luman. C. B. Warbbington.
Clerk—Will. T. Payne.
Treasurer—B. A. Wallingford.
Assessor—Jas. L. Hunt.
Collector—Chas. H. Frank.
Wharfmaster—Mike Brown.
Wood and Coal Inspector—Wm. Davis.
Market Master—Wm. Edmonds.
Alms House Keeper—Wm. Mills.
City Undertakers—Stone & Collins.

MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL.

President—Robert A. Cochran.
First Ward—S. N. Howe,
W. S. Bridges,
Dr. G. W. Martin.
Second Ward—J. H. Rains,
R. A. Cochran,
J. M. Stockton.
Third Ward—Dr. Jno. M. Duke,
G. W. Sulser,
J. J. Wood.
Fourth Ward—W. W. Pike,
Dr. J. P. Phister,
Geo. W. Tudor.
Fifth Ward—J. H. Hall,
P. B. Vanden,
Wm. Ireland.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar —Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month.
M. H. Smith, Commander.

J. B. Gibson, Recorder.

Maysville Council, No. 26, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December.
Wm. P. Coons, P. J. G. M.

A Billstine, Recorder.

Maysville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.
W. N. Howe, H. P.

J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

Confidence Lodge, No. 32, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month.
W. N. Howe, W. M.

J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications, 2d Monday in each month.
Geo. J. Hancock, W. M.

J. W. Alexander, Secretary.

Sardis Lodge, No. 193, Stated Communications on, or after full moon, in every month.
Jas. S. Bretton, W. M.

Thos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Christian Church, Elder J. B. Moilan, Pastor. Service Lord's day at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday at 7 p. m.

Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. B. Spillman, Pastor. Services alternate Sundays at their church building on Court street, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Presbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly,) Rev. J. M. McCampbell, Minister. Service alternate Sabbaths, at their church building on corner of 3d and Court streets at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock.

Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Chamblis, Pastor. Service Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.

M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. Rand, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

M. E. Church, North, Rev. H. J. Perry, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Church of Nativity (*Episcopal*) Rev. R. H. Weller, Rector. Sunday Services, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday School, 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Catholic Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Distillers' Convention.

In obedience to a call of the Executive Committee, the distillers of the State of Kentucky, assembled in convention in the city of Lexington, on the 18th day of January, 1870, for the purpose of securing harmony of action on the part of the distillers of the State in all questions affecting their interests as distillers, and to establish a co-operative system for economy of expenditure in the adjustment of their relations with the revenue officers of the United States. On motion Dr. John M. Duke, of Maysville, was called to the chair, and J. L. Cassell elected secretary, when, on motion, the following firms were represented:

John D. Hinde, Lexington.
A. Kellar & Co,, Midway.
W. A. Gaines & Co., Frankfort.
Lewis Castleman, Daniel Boone Distillery, Frankfort.
T. J. Megibbon & Bro., Cynthiana.
Farra & Headley, Lexington.
Turner, Clay & Co., Ashland Distillery Lexington.
G. W. Hord, Madison county.
Stone & Shropshire, Elkhorn Distillery, Payne's Depot.
Carter & McDonald, Lexington.
Woolfolk, Spears & Co, Paris, Bourbon county.
B. K. Reynolds, Boyd's Station.
Buckner & Bedford, Paris.
Dills & Ziler, Cynthiana.
Wigglesworth & Co., Fayette county.
C. W. Grimes, Fayette.
W. A. Atkins, Scott county.
Secrest & Bonta, Nicholas county.
Buckler & Hughes, Nicholas county.
John Barnett & Co., Nicholas county.
Suapp & Johnson, Millersburg.
W. G. Collier, Crab Orchard.
Gray & Craig, Cynthiana.
George Pugh, Shawhan Station.
Pogue, Duke & Co., Maysville.
J. W. Brookie, Versailles.
Howard, Barnes & Co., Mt. Sterling.
John Anderson. "
Alex. Anderson, Clark county.
Dedman & Cassell, Snow Hill Distillery Midway.
Poyndexter & Pettit, Fayette county.
Brennan, Richardson & Hughes, Fayette county.
Foley, Robb & Co., Woodford county.
E. J. Curley & Co., Jessamine.
Olds, Willmore & Co., Jessamine.

Whereupon the foregoing resolutions were adopted:

The special objects of said association shall be:

1st. To protect our interests as distillers from the influence of bad legislation, and to secure and maintain harmony of purpose and of action between the honest officers of the United States and the honest distillers of the State.

2d. To secure the passage by Congress, at as early a day as possible, of the necessary acts to modify the existing laws, in the manner suggested by us in Convention in this city, Nov. 3d, 1869.

3d. To secure the service of a competent attorney, who is well versed in Revenue law, at a regular annual salary, whose duty it shall be (without extra charge to any member of the Association) to reside in Washington City during each session of Congress, and advocate before that body such legislation as will promote our best interests as distillers, and oppose such as conflicts with them; who shall at all times furnish to the members of this Association the rulings of the Department of Revenue; any information of value affecting our business, and especially to give legal advice to any member of the Association during the same, on any question that may arise in the course of his business; and who shall prepare and prosecute any claim that a member of the Association may have against the United States for the abatement or refunding of taxes.

4th. That E. F. Clay, G. W. Hord, G. M. Bedford, E. H. Taylor, A. J. Bonta, John L. Cassell, H. C. Howard, G. W. Brookie, T. J. Megibbon, B. K. Reynolds, Samuel Clay, jr., C. B. Cook, H. E. Pogue, James H. Shropshire, J. G. Gray, L. M. Campbell be, and are hereby appointed a Committee to be known as the Executive Committee of the Association, which shall have power to prepare and adopt laws and regulations for the government of the Association, and to act for and in the name of the Association in the manner they believe most conducive to its interests. They shall have power to prepare and present the articles of this Association to the distillers of this State for signature, to enter into a written compact with the attorney they employ, which shall be binding on the members of the Association. They shall have power to provide for regular meetings of the Committee, and to call the Association together when, in their judgment, it is necessary. They shall have power to elect a President; to employ a Secretary at a reasonable, adequate salary; to elect a Treasurer and receive his bond for proper discharge of his duties, and to perform any and all acts ordinarily performed by officers of like associations, and at any regularly called meeting five members shall constitute a quorum for business. The Committee are authorized to fill vacancies in their body.

5th. The Executive Committee shall have power, at the expense of the Association, to test in the courts any law or ruling adverse to our interests, when it is believed, on consultation with our attorney, that a judgment favorable to us may reasonably be expected to follow, and the question is of sufficient magnitude to justify the expense.

6th. Each distiller in this State may become a member of this Association as soon as he has signed the articles of association and paid the initiation fee prescribed therein.

7th. We are satisfied the interests of every distiller in Kentucky, who desires to do an honest business is, in the aggregate, the same, and that great good has resulted, and will result from the employment of an attorney at Washington to attend to our business, and that it can be done at far less expense to us by this co-operative plan than for each distiller to act alone and at his individual cost, we therefore invite every distiller in Kentucky to join this association.

8th. That while we realize the fact that under the forty-eight hour fermenting period by the sweet mash plan, we cannot get so great a production from the grain, thereby causing a considerable loss to us; yet we heartily concur in the steps taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to reduce the fermenting period in such distilleries to forty-eight hours, believing, as we do, that it will be the means of preventing fraud upon the revenue, and redound to the advantage of the honest distillers of the country—that a strict and rigid collection of the tax on distilled spirits is essential to a healthy and remunerative business, and we offer this expression as an earnest of our intention to act in harmony with the Revenue Department—to obey the law and to secure a full collection of the tax on every gallon of spirits made in the country.

9th. That in any distillery where the mashing is done by hand, sixty gallons of mash or beer should be allowed to represent one bushel of grain.

10th. That in any sour mash distillery, where the mashing is done by hand, the period of fermentation ought not to be fixed at less than seventy-two hours from the time the mash is broken up and emptied into the fermenting vass or tubs, and that the period should be made uniform throughout the country.

11th. That we tender our thanks to Hon. C. Delano for the interest exhibited in our condition by sending Department Commissioner Givens to this State, and pledge ourselves to stand by him in a rigid and impartial enforcement of the law. We regard our interests and those of the government as identical, and desire no change in the law except in those provisions experience has proved an oppression and vexation, and which causes a loss to the government as well as to us, by checking our production.

While conferring on the resolutions, Col. Wm. Brown, who has been acting as agent of the Kentucky distillers at Washington City, made a very lucid and satisfactory report of progress, after which the foregoing resolutions were adopted, when, on motion, the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

J. M. DUKE, Ch'm'n.

J. L. CASSELL, Sec'y.

An Old Scandal.

The death of Lady Charles Spencer Cowley, at Paris, recalls a bit of scandal in high life, which created an immense sensation about 30 years ago. Lady Cowley was the wife of the notorious Count D'Orsay, who, as a director of fashion in London, and as a *diletante* in sculpture, painting and literature, filled quite a prominent place in the society of the day. She was the daughter of Margaret Power, Countess of Blessington, the familiar of Byron, Moore, and the coterie of scamps who made the first quarter of the present century brilliant with their genius and wickedness. Lady Blessington died in 1849, and Count D'Orsay in 1852. He was a man of brilliant parts, and wrote, painted, and sculptured just enough to show that he had unusual talent and versatility in the fine arts. He was a polished gentleman and wit, and was the lion of his day. Some time after his marriage with the daughter of Lady Blessington he was discovered to be engaged in an intrigue with the mother, and his wife left him and subsequently obtained a divorce. The details of the scandal were almost as nauseating as the story of Lord Byron's infamy! Holland House, where Lady Blessington resided, fell into disgrace; the artists and literary men of respectability for the most part held aloof from the tainted atmosphere, though not a few of the first men, including Macauley, stood steadfast to the imprudent Countess and defended her reputation to the last, and insisted that she was a deeply wronged woman. Lady Cowley lived many years in Paris, and was well known for her many virtues and charities.

A Horrible Story.

The Cologne *Gazette* relates a horrid story as enacted at Schrimm, in the government of Posen. A country girl, living not far from that place, had received her inheritance of three hundred thalers from the authorities there. On her return home she spent the night in a village; having no residence there she took refuge at the house of the village justice, to whom, in virtue of his position, she gave her whole confidence, and informed him of the object of her journey. He was ready to take her in and asked her to go to bed with his wife. When all lay in a deep sleep the covetous host got up, went into the garden and dug a hole there. He then took a sharp knife, went to the bed where the two were asleep, and with a steady hand cut the throat of the person lying furthest from the wall, took up his victim and buried her in the garden. When he came back he found the bed empty. He had murdered his own wife instead of the stranger. The wife lay close to the wall during the evening, but had afterward moved to the outer side of the bed. The girl had got out of bed after the murder, and hastened away with her money.

Doesn't Believe in Advertising.

The man who says he "does't believe in advertising," is unconsciously all the while doing just what he deprecates. He hangs coats outside of his door, or puts dry goods in his windows—that's advertising. He has printed cards lying on the counter—that's advertising. He sends out drummers throughout the country, or puts his name on his wagon—that's advertising. He labels his articles or manufactures—that's advertising. If he has lost his cow, he puts up a written notice in the post-office, or tells his sister-in-law—that's advertising. A man can't do business without advertising, and the question is whether to call to his aid the engine that moves the world—the printing press, with its thousands of messengers working night and day, the steam engine in its repeating capacity, untold power and miraculous speed; or, rejecting all these, to go back to the days when newspapers, telegraphs, and railroads were unknown.—*Napoleon Northwest.*

How to Begin Life.

In the New York Observer, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whose words are always sensible and timely, speaks as follows to young people:

"There are two ways of setting up in life. One is to begin where your parents are ending. 'Magnificent mansion, splendid furniture, and an elegant turnout.' Is not that the pretty dream of many about their start in life? The other is to begin a little near the point where father and mother—of blessed memory—began. You see, my dear friend, you can go up so easily and gracefully, if events show it to be safe; but it would be trying and awkward to come down. And it costs much now to live; and business fluctuates; and health is uncertain; and temptations from the side of pride are strong; and many a young man who did not mean to be extravagant has been led along, and, rather than face the position and descend manfully, has tried to keep up by embezzlement, and been called 'swindler.'"

A NEW HAVEN paper says: "Not a pound of ice has yet been gathered by the Hartford Ice Company, though, usually, considerable has been housed in December. The oldest inhabitants cannot recall such unseasonalbe weather. There is no frost in the ground in this section. We saw a man yesterday digging post holes for a fence.

THE planters of Mississippi are canvassing the feasibility of establishing cotton factories on the co-operative principle in all the principal towns of the State. This is the common sense plan, and will admit of planters and persons of small means sharing in the benefits to be derived from the manufacture of the great staple raised just at their doors.

A HORTICULTURIST advertised that he would supply all sorts of fruit trees and plants, especially pie-plants of all kinds. A gentleman thereupon sent him an order for one package of custard pie seed and a dozen mince-pie plants. The horticulturist promptly filled the order by sending him four goose eggs and a small dog.

ELLIS B. PITCHER, a person of some prominence in Rhode Island, committed suicide in Providence on Friday by shooting himself through the head. Family affliction and the failure of a firm for which he had endorsed to the amount of $20,000 or $30,000, stripping him of his property, are supposed to have unsettled his mind.

GENERAL O'NEILL, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued a call for a general congress of the organization, to meet in New York on Tuesday, April 19th, for making final preparations for active hostilities. An invitation is extended to the Irish national organizations, including that of which John Savage is at the head, to send representatives.

THE death of Major General Joseph A. Mower, commanding the Department of Louisiana, is announced. He was a native of Vermont and a graduate of West Point. It is a notable circumstance that this is the third death of a District Commander in Louisiana since the reconstruction process commenced.

A Virginia farmer has discovered a plan to make his tobacco yellow, his practice being, it is said, "to build at the barn an immense log fire, as if preparing to kill hogs; to heat rocks red hot, and scatter than all over the floor of the barn; then with buckets to throw water all over the heated rocks, thereby raising a perfect fog of steam in the house."

THE trial of Bohner and Vanderburg, the murderers of the Peighton family at Huntington, Pa., Saturday, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. They were both sentenced to death. On being asked if they had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon them, Bohner was silent, but Vanderburg replied that he was not guilty, and knew nothing of the murder until he was arrested at Atlanta.

By a fire at St. Joseph, Missouri, on Sunday five small business houses were destroyed. William Fowler, brother-in-law of Ex-Congressman Loan, who slept in one of the buildings was burned to death. While a number of firemen were trying to rescue his remains, the walls fell in. Blas Argus, whose parrents resided in Buffalo, was injured so badly he died in three hours. Frank Hill had his skull fractured and was badly burned, and will probably die. Jules Sidekum, Fred. Matts, Wm. Boragusser and Arthur Callmer were all severely burned and otherwise injured. Wesley Pfouts, a negro, was instantly killed. The loss of property is not large.

How Grant Walks Out.

[Washington Correspondence New York World.]

THE White House stands pale beyond the leafless trees, against the sky. The President is not yet in his office, and callers have not begun to straggle through the gates and up along the semi-circular walk that leads to the portico. About this time Mr. Grant is out, taking his morning stroll. I have come upon him, once or twice, returning; when it seemed to me that, instead of benefitting himself—by such a constitutional walk, he was doing himself a positive injury. He pokes cumbrously ahead on a bee-line, lifting his feet just far enough not to stumble. Sinking his gloved hands behind his back, he rests his chin on his chest, fixes his eyes on an attendant mote in the air about fifteen feet in front of him and a foot above the pavement, and allows the care and botheration of his office to gnaw away at his brains. He recognizes nobody, and no one save the most impudent of office-seekers ventures to accost him. His visage wears a perplexed, half-forbidding look, which an interruption might quickly turn to an expression of annoyance His whole demeanor on the street is adapted, perhaps to a degree intended, to repel even the courteous salutation of apasserby.

Prince Bonaparte's Challenge to Henri Rochefort.

The French journals just received give the text of the letter of Prince Bonaparte to Rochefort:

"PARIS, Jan. 7, 1870.

Monsieur:—After outraging, one after another, each of my relatives, sparing neither women nor children, you insult me by the pen of one of your workmen. It is all natural, and my turn should come. Only I have, perhaps, an advantage over the rest of my family—that of being a plain, private individual, although being a Bonaparte. I therefore demand of you if your breast is a guarantee for your inkstand, and I avow that I have only a mediocre confidence in this step. I learn, in effect, by the journals, that your constituents have given you an imperative command to refuse all honorable reparation, and to preserve your precious existence. Nevertheless, I take the chance, in the hope that a feeble remnant of French sentiment will cause you to depart, in my favor, from the measures of prudence and precaution in which you take refuge. If, therefore, by hazard, you consent to draw the bolts which render your precious person doubly inviolable, you will find me neither in a palace nor a chateau. I reside quite plainly at No. 56 Rue d'Auteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself it will not be said that I am out.

Awaiting your reply I have again the honor to salute you.

PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

"M. Henri Rochefort, No. 8, Rue d'Aboukir, Paris."

France—M. Emile Ollivier, the "Man of the Day."

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

PARIS, January 8, 1870.

You have had a sketch of Emile Ollivier, the man of the day *par excellence.* The position he holds is so prominent in every point of view that I add a few more details concerning him, from a friend's pen, which will be read with interest.

The new French Prime Minister is not one of those men who bear their high destiny written on their faces. Tall and unusually slim, his pale complexion, small black whiskers and glittering spectacles give him a mild, curate-like aspect. He stoops very much in his gait, and habitually wears a black scull cap, which is the only point of resemblance between him and his chief rival, M. Rouher. In the tribune his voice is soft and clear; his speeches abound in metaphor and his language is remarkably elegant. He had the reputation in the last Chamber of speaking better French than any other member after M. Berryer. Yet, unless the past evidences of his character belie him, M. Ollivier is not a statesman who can sway an assembly as some of his immediate predecessors have done. He has neither the prigmatic imperiousness of M. Billaut, nor the roaring energy of M. Rouher, nor that really admirable earnestness in declaiming platitudes which distinguishes M. de Forcade. Keenly sensitive to an attack, he allows his adversaries to see when he is hurt, and will consequently afford sure game to his old minister-baiting friends of the "left." M. Ollivier is only forty-three, but his career has been uncommonly brilliant. In 1848, when only two and twenty, he was Commissary General of the republic at Marseilles, and afterwards Prefect. He has been three times elected to the Legislative Body and was twice interdicted as a barrister for plain speaking, once for six months in 1857, and again for three months in 1859. I have told you enough of Emile Ollivier to enable your readers to form a general notion of him. It is impossible to exaggerate his importance, for not only has he outstripped all his competitors in becoming the chief Minister of the empire, but he enjoys the great distinction of being the author of the great civil revolution which has just occurred. There is no doubt the Emperor had made up his mind to abandon the absolute power hitherto wielded and to admit the politicians of the day to divide with him the government of the State; but Ollivier has been in close consultation with the Emperor for over a year past; and must have had great influence in bringing about the result we now witness. Only a month ago it was thought impossible that the Emperor would ever allow any man to select his ministers without a previous understanding; but he gave Ollivier *carte Blanche* to pick his own men. He has selected the leading chiefs of the co-called liberty party; but, strange to relate, those gentlemen are no longer the uniform opponents of Napoleon, but the devoted partisans, for the most part, of the Orleans family. Let us take a cursory glance at them.

James L. Alcorn,

General Alcorn was born in Illinois, and is a man in the prime of life. While quite a boy his father emigrated to Kentucky, where he engaged in the steamboat busines and failed. The loss of his capital deprived the subject of this sketch of the benefits of a liberal education, he being compelled to abandon his studies and earn a living by working on a farm. He appears, however, to have received no small amount of knowledge, for we find him while quite a young man removing to Arkansas and engaging in the occupation of a teacher. While thus employed he devoted all his leisure moments to improving his mind, and is now a man of erudition as well as of marked natural abilities. He made himself very popular with the people of Arkansas, by whom he was elected to various positions of trust. While engaged in the duties of sheriff of his county he studied law and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. During the following year he moved to Coahoama county, Mississippi, where he had purchased a plantation, and entered upon a successful career as a planter as well as a lawyer. For sixteen years General Alcorn served in the Legislature of Mississiypi, part of the time in the State Senate. He was also a delegate to two constitutional conventions. At the time of the secession movement in 1861 he took a decided stand against the movement, and again in 1860 used all the influence he possessed against the Southern revolution. Failing in his efforts he acquiesced in the decision of the people and accepted a commission as Brigadier General offered him by the Secession Convention. Soon after the war began he obtained the same position from the Confederate Government and entered Kentucky with the rebel army. Personal differences with Jeff. Davis soon impelled him to resign and retire to private life, from which he was subsequently called to serve in the Legislature. In 1862 General Alcorn created quite a sensation in Mississippi by a speech he delivered in the Legislature, in which he designated the Confederate soldiers as a "Democratic mob." From that time he was regarded with suspicion by the rebel authorities, and was once arrested, though promptly released on an order from Richmond. Towards the close of the war he advocated the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and their employment in the Confederate army, at the same time denouncing Mr. Davis's administration for its "want of diplomacy and general imbecility." Although his sentiments were distasteful to a large majority of the people, General Alcorn never lost their confidence and esteem. In 1861 he commanded the sixty-days' volunteers at Columbus, and acquitted himself with credit. On the close of the war he returned to political life, and was elected a Senator in Congress for the long term by the Legislature convened in October, 1865, under President Johnson's reconstruction plan, but was not permitted to take his seat. Although he did not approve of the plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress, General Alcorn supported it as a means whereby Mississippi would resume her place in the council of the republic. He, however, opposed all proscription on account of participation in the rebellion, and his recent election as Governor of the State was greatly due to the known liberality of his sentiments. As a public speaker General Alcorn is fluent and impassioned. He will no doubt serve his Senatorial term with credit.

General Ames has gone to Washington. He will retain his position as a Military Governor of Mississippi until the administration of the State.

General Alcorn's Letter Declining the Provisional Governorship of Mississippi.

FRIAR'S POINT, MISSISSIPPI, }
Jan. 7, 1870. }

General:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication enclosing me a commission as Provisional Governor of Mississippi. My failure to have acknowledged the previous letter, in which you informed me of your intention to send me the commission, has arisen from the fact of my absence from home.

Your soldierly obedience to orders has placed you before the people of Mississippi in a position which has exposed you to their anger. The injustice which they done you in a paroxysm of passion, they will, I am convinced, right before long at the bidding of their sober, second thought. While the impatience with which you seek to withdraw from a position so thankless is very natural, I take leave to assuage it by suggesting that in the rapidly improving temper of the public mind, you may expect before long a reversal of its cruelly unjust judgment of you, at the command of its reason.

I regret, General, that I do not feel at liberty to accept the commission which you do me the honor of placing in my hands. Coming from the military authority and subject for its support to the military power, the fitness of things appear to forbid my acceptance of it, while I hold in immediate prospect the position of civil Governor by that sanction most acceptable to my instincts as an American citizen—that of popular choice. Inasmuch as I have trampled upon many prejudices of my education to arrive at the conclusions of sound policy in promoting the interests of my fellow-citizens of the State in the question of reconstruction I may, perhaps, be indulged in the frank confession that, under the fellowship of error and chastisement by which I am bound to the Southern people, I am constrained by an irresistible force of my heart to draw back from lot or part in their government by any other right than that of their own consent.

My people, I grant you, are very passionate. But they are, nevertheless, thoroughly right-hearted. The honesty which underlies their hasty judgment will do you justice in the end. Bear, therefore, a little longer with their passionate unfairness in the evenness of temper and the good conscience that have distinguished your administration of their affairs. While regretting sincerely that they do you, and their own better nature, injustice, I must decline, as I do here, with sincere thanks, the honor you do me, as a duty to the analogies of my public life and sympathies of my heart.

Believe me, General, to be, with sincere respect and sympathy,

Very faithfully yours,
J. L. ALCORN.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. Ames, commanding Fourth Military District.

How Protection Builds Up Home Manufacturers.

One of the most celebrated industrial establishments of the United States has been the "Novelty Iron Works," of New York. It has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for its marine engines, saw mills, and other machinery. Some of the most magnificent machinery that was ever put on board a steamship has been produced by these works. The country will learn with regret that the establishment is closing out its business. The reason given is the want of work. No one now builds an American steam-ship; no one now wants an American marine engine. That business has been taxed out of existence by the tariff. The duty on iron has put an end to building American steamships and their machinery has driven all that once immense industry to the British ship yards, and into the hands of British mechanics.

The New York *World* states that in 1860 there were in and around New York city the following iron establishments, employing between 3,000 and 4,000 mechanics at liberal wages:

Allaire works, 700 hands; now used as a car stable.
Etna works, 600 hands; now shut up.
Neptune works, 500 hands; now shut up.
Novelty works, 800 hands; now liquidating.
South Brooklyn works; now liquidating.
Fulton works; ceased to exist.

The Morgan and Delaware works, which alone are doing business, employ less than half the hands they did when all these other works were in successful and profitable operation.

The New York *Tribune* attributes the closing of the establishments—so creditable to the skill and ingenuity of our mechanics—to "the stagnation in the steamship trade." But what has produced this stagnation? With iron of a better quality, and capable of being produced in greater quantities than in any other country, ship building is practically prohibited in the United States. Our ship builders are compelled by law to pay a bounty to the furnace of $9 per ton on all iron they may use, or abandon the business. To pay the bounty is ruin; so they have to abandon the business.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A RATHER remarkable will was made last year by a son of Commodore Calhoun, of the United States Navy. The young gentleman had been in ill health for some time, and went to live in the house of Dr. William Jones, at Newburg. He died there last October; but before he died he made a will, giving the whole of his property, worth sixty thousand dollars, to Dr. Jones, to the exclusion of all his relatives. The document was contested on the ground that Mr. Calhoun was not of sound mind and memory when be executed it. The Surrogate of Orange County, before whom the case came, decided in accordance with what we may almost describe as a rule of law, that a will made by a patient in favor, of his physician, under the circumstances proved in this case, "can not be said to have been made without restraint." The surrogate, therefore, decided that the will must be set aside, but it is thought that Dr. Jones will appeal against the decision. There is no lack of precedents in favor of the Surrogate's view of the case.—*New York Times.*

SAMUEL CHANDLER, Esq, father of Senator Chandler, who died at his residence in Bedford, N. H., on the evening of the 11th inst. was 95 years, seven months, and 14 days old. Though he has been gradually failing for some months, he was able to sit up on the day of his death, and even to go to the door. He was a native of Bedford, and has always lived there, commanding the respect of the entire population.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Special notices fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitously. Obituary notices ten cents per line.

The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
At Second Second street, between Court and Market.

JIM. FISK is the most consummate rascal in New York, he is also one of the most amusing and the smartest. There is infinite wit and humor in his impudence. On Saturday last he testified at length before the House Banking Committee, in reference to the conspiracy to raise the price of gold. The substance of his testimony, which we regret not being able to republish in full as it appeared in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday, is, that the managers of the Erie Railroad wished the price of gold raised so that the crops of grain might be shipped to Europe and that road receive the profits of the transportation. This view he endeavored to impress upon Gen. GRANT in several interviews had with the President, but he could extort no information from him in reference to the policy of the Government, except the intimation that the President was on the march to specie payments, and to that end favored a reduction of the price of gold. In the meantime Mr. GOULD, the President of the Erie Railroad, had become acquainted with CORBIN, who did the GRANT family the favor of marrying Miss JENNIE CORBIN took a broader view of the matter than the simple movement of the grain crop, and first conceived the idea of making a great deal of money by raising the price of gold for purely speculative purposes. Fisk thus describes CORBIN:

"You know anything about Corbin, and I suppose you do, you know that when he goes in anything he generally wants to take all. When he realizes up for anything he wants to make everything there is on the shelf, or he does not even leave the shelf, he takes the board the boards and all. You know that everything he touches withers. He probably never touched any one but Mr. Gould and himself who did not die, and he came very near killing us both.

"Corbin, then conceived the idea that having Butterfield in there, Butterfield feeling under more or less obligation to Mr. Corbin there was a good deal of money to be made as I understand, he was speculating largely at the time he was turned out. They conceived the idea that with new power of carrying gold they could handle the gold, a good deal of money could be made. The whole tide of business seemed to be against gold going up. It looked right, and Mr. Gould might put himself into a position for drawing gold up. It seems before I knew anything about it Mr. Gould had several interviews with Mr. Corbin. Mr. Corbin had interviews with General Grant, and Mr. Gould was introduced to General Grant. Mr. Corbin was very firm in the belief that he could negotiate this whole government matter, and there was the beginning of this purchase of gold.

"I expressed some views in regard to the feasibility of running gold up, and at the commencement I was left out, not but that I could have gone in, if I had wanted to. Mr. Gould, I understand since, had thought about two and a half millions of gold, he commencing at 137, at which he told me Mr. Corbin had told him that Mrs. Grant had $500,000, General Porter had $500,000, and he had a million and a half himself. It was at this point I got into the matter. Mr. Corbin told me this afterward."

GOULD continued to buy gold, under assurances from CORBIN that he had arranged with the President that there should be no interference by the Government, until the burden he had to carry was heavier than he could well bear. At this point he opened his heart to FISK, who proposed to share his load and his anxieties, and to make a little money for himself out of what seemed to be a "big thing." In spite of all that they could do gold fell below the price at which they had bought largely. This caused FISK to desire to have a personal interview with CORBIN, so he said to GOULD:

"Give me a letter explaining to Mr. Corbin that I know all about this affair, that he had Butterfield appointed; that he should get the information from the Government, and from General Grant, and that he was pledged there should be no gold sold on the part of the Government, so that I could talk to him."

"I started off to Mr. Corbin, and he explained to me that everything was all arranged, that he had this stock with Mr. Gould, who held $500,000 for Mrs. Grant, which had been sold out, and he had received a check for $25,000 which he had forwarded to Washington. He said that everything looked bright, and he was confident we were doing a good, a national good for the country, as well as assisting the road to secure this transportation, at the last he tried to make out—but I thought it was not the least consideration with him, that he could see more money in it than he ever before saw in one transaction at any time in his life. I told him I thought he could. He really impressed me that he had his own hidden thoughts, and with his eye cocked up over his nose, you could not tell what he was looking at or which way he was grinning. It was once suggested to me whether the old thief would not rather lie than tell the truth. He seemed to understand Mr. Gould's position. He seemed to understand that he was a party to all this arrangement, and all that had been done, and that this was the only chance they had to make this money which they had been looking to make while accomplishing this good of starting up the trade of this country. I was inclined to believe the old man had the whole thing fixed up, and I started off to use the wires to get a good jag of gold, if it were going up. This was about Monday or Tuesday, before the black Friday, September 24; that is, about September 21. I found, when I got around there at the office, I felt like stepping around and talking to Corbin again. When I got away from the old man I did not so much believe in the immense power which he said he had with the Administration, as he expressed himself to me: 'I am right behind the throne, and you need not give yourself any uneasiness' I felt a great deal pleasanter talking to him than I was away from him, and so the thing went.

"I saw him two or three times, and he assured me positively that the thing was all fixed; that the Government would not put any gold on the market. I think that Mr. Gould used to call to see him on his way down from his house. We could pass right by Corbin's house.

GOULD and FISK selected their most confidential man to carry a letter from CORBIN to GRANT in person, and telegraph back his reply. CORBIN gave a letter addressed to General GRANT to this man, a Mr. CHAPIN, representing to FISK and GOULD that it related to this gold conspiracy business.

"Mr. Chapin then came out and drove down the New Jersey Central Depot, where he took the train for Pittsburg. Then it was 6 o'clock. He traveled night and day, and never stopped till he delivered that letter to General Grant, at Washington, Pennsylvania. When he arrived it was early in the morning, about 7 o'clock. He rang them up, and by the servant sent up his card: 'Wm. O Chapin, from Mr. Corbin.' He went into the parlor, and soon the General came down. General Grant opened the letter and read it part through, and then went out, evidently as if he were going to show it to Mrs. Grant, or some one else. He was gone about fifteen minutes, and when he came back he said to Mr. Chapin, 'All right,' and bid him good morning.

"Mr. Chapin hurried to the first telegraph station, and about 11 o'clock we received his dispatch, 'Delivered. All right,' was all the dispatch said.

Unfortunately neither GOULD nor FISK ever read the contents of this letter, and did not know certainly what it contained They were led by CORBIN to believe that the reply of General GRANT was an assurance that he was friendly to their movements and would see that there was no sale of gold by the Government, but not being able to state positively the contents of the letter, their evidence fails to convict the President of any knowledge of or participation in their conspiracy. They continued their operations under the inspiration of CORBIN's encouragement until the crash came, and FISK concealed himself from the mob. He says in reference to his last interview with CORBIN:

"By that time I had got pretty mad, and when we had sat down in a cool place, I said I will start around to that old fellow Corbin, and see what he has to say. I went into his house, and the old man came down I was pretty mad by this time, when he came into the door, I said; 'This is a damn pretty piece of business you have put on us, now, ain't it? Is this some sharp trick to wipe us off the face of the earth? What have you done? He said; 'I have but just heard of it.' I told him that I thought he would have heard it from the rumbling of the ground. Just look what has transpired. What have you done for us, after all your pledges; after giving your check for $25,000, and after drawing another for $100,000, and after your positively assuring us and our messenger bearing your letters to General Grant that the whole thing was fixed? He asked; What situation are you in? I said. 'I do not know, but it looks as if we were ruined. This would not have been so if you had managed your part as well as you said you would.' We could not tell whether we were long or short of gold, as no one knew anything about it. I told him that I had come around to ask him whether the whole thing had been a [illegible] trick from the beginning to the [illegible] end. There did not seem to be any [illegible] language strong enough for him to use to express his position. He said that he [illegible] and all his arrangements made in good faith. As he had promised that no gold should come out, the old fellow seemed to quiet me down. This was about 5 o'clock, and I told him I would be up again to-night, and at about half-past 7 that something had to be done. He wished me to talk to Mr. Gould, and if he thought it best he would go Washington and have all the gold withdrawn from the market. He said matters could be arranged at least so as to save something, and in that I agreed with him. At half-past 7 I went back, when I told him I should like to see Mrs. Corbin, with whom I had heretofore had one interview. She came down, and she was precisely of the same opinion as Mr. Corbin—that some mistake had occurred—that Boutwell had sold the gold probably without consulting the President. She said that Mrs. Grant had written her a letter in which she had stated that she hoped this gold transaction would be over as soon as possible, as it made her husband nervous. I said something had to be done; that we had to get out of this scrape, and into the best possible shape that we can. I said that the best thing for him to do was to pack up and start down to the White House along with Mrs. Corbin, and see what all this means. If they are to sell this gold, the sooner we know the better. They said they would pack up and start on Saturday night. I went around the next morning and they told me that they were packing up, and that they had telegraphed that they would breakfast with the President's family at the White House on Sunday morning. He told me he would be back on Monday morning, and that was the last I ever saw of them.

The proposed action of Congress interfering with the institution of polygamy in Utah has aroused much indignation among the Mormons. BRIGHAM YOUNG and the other leading Saints openly proclaim that they will not obey any law forbidding a plurality of wives, and they have inflamed the minds of their followers until they are ready for open resistance to the authorities of the United States. To indicate the wishes of their people on the subject, a meeting of women, who might naturally be supposed to be most averse to the institution, was called for the 13th of January. The curious spectacle was witnessed of more than three thousand women, generally married or widows, was scan, and there were no dissenting voices to the resolutions declaring in favor of the perpetuation of an institution degrading to the sex. In our own opinion this is not a subject upon which Congress can rightly legislate, and as a simple matter of public policy it would be much better to leave it alone. The construction of the Pacific Railroad will soon cause a tide of emigration to set in towards Utah, which will soon leave the Saints in a helpless minority, and the majority of the people opposed to polygamy can then abolish it by local legislation. The President of the United States could use the army to support the local authorities, and the question might thus finally be disposed of in a manner undoubtedly constitutional. The following are the resolutions referred to, viz:

Resolved, That we, the ladies of Salt Lake City, in mass meeting assembled, do manifest our indignation and protest against the bill before Congress known as the Collum bill, also the one known as the Cragin bill, and also all similar bills, expressions and manifestoes.

Resolved, That we consider the above named bills foul blots on our national escutcheon—absurd documents—atrocious insults to the honorable Executive of the United States Government, and malicious attempts to subvert the rights of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we do hold sacred the Constitution bequeathed us by our forefathers, and ignore, with laudable, womanly jealousy, every act of those men to whom the responsibilities of government have been entrusted which is calculated to destroy its efficacy.

Resolved, That we unitedly exercise every moral power and every right which we inherit as the daughters of American citizens to prevent the passage of such bills, knowing that they would inevitably cast a stigma on our republican government by jeopardizing the liberty and lives of its most loyal and peaceable citizens.

Resolved. That in our candid opinion the presentation of the aforesaid bills indicates a manifest degeneracy of the great men of our nation; and their adoption would presage a speedy downfall and ultimate extinction of the glorious pedestal of freedom, protection and equal rights established by our noble ancestors.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the institutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of latter day saints as the only reliable safeguard of female virtue and innocence; and the only sure protection against the fearful sin of prostitution and its attendant evils, now prevalent abroad; and, as such, we are and shall be united with our brethren in sustaining them against each and every encroachment.

Resolved, That we consider the originators of the aforesaid bills disloyal to the Constitution and unworthy of any position of trust in any office which involves the interests of our nation.

Resolved, That in case the bills in question should pass both houses of Congress and become a law by which we shall be disfranchised as a Territory, we, the ladies of Salt Lake City, shall exert all our power and influence to aid in the support of our own State government.

Applause followed the reading of these resolutions, which were then put to vote, and a couple of thousand gentle, saintly hands were raised in favor of them and against the government. And so the resolutions were adopted.

The New York *Tribune*, speaking of the adoption by the Senate of DRAKE's proscriptive amendment to the Virginia Admission Bill, says it was caused by a combination of little States and little souls, and fears that the restoration of Virginia has been indefinitely postponed thereby.

GEORGE DENNISON PRENTICE died at the residence of his son CLARENCE PRENTICE, near Louisville, on Saturday morning, 22d inst. He was born in the township of Griswold, Connecticut, on the 18th of December, 1802. As a child he was extraordinarily quick in the acquisition of knowledge. At the age of fifteen he was principal of a district school in his native State, and exhibited much spirit in the control of older boys who were his pupils. At the age of eighteen he entered the Sophomore class of Brown University, where he graduated three years afterwards. In the spring of 1825 he commenced the study of law, and was, in due time admitted to the bar, but the labors of the profession were not suited to his tastes and he soon abandoned it for literary pursuits. In 1828 he commenced the publication of the *New England Review*, at Hartford, Connecticut, and commenced his editorial career by opposing the six candidates regularly nominated for Congress by his party in the State, and nominating others in their stead, all of whom were elected. In 1830 he came to Kentucky to write a biography of Mr. CALY, which had an immense sale at the time. Soon afterwards he commenced the publication of the Louisville *Journal*, having as [illegible] SHADRACK P[illegible] [illegible] chief opponent [illegible], an able editor, but [illegible] in humor and versatility. In the contests between these two champions was inaugurated that system of coarse personalities which for many years distinguished the Kentucky press. Mr. PRENTICE had no equal as a paragraphist, but he was too apt to laudate his friends extravagantly and to denounce his opponents unjustly. While this course won for him hosts of political friends, it also made for him many personal enemies and involved him in several rencounters, in none of which he sustained bodily harm. On more than one occasion he exhibited the highest degree of physical and moral courage, united with great magnanimity and generosity. Mr. PRENTICE dazzled by his brilliancy and his wit, and frequently convinced by his argumentation, but his fulsome flattery of his friends and vituperation of his adversaries was such that the public did not attach that weight to his estimate of individuals which a discriminating journalist should possess. He was a warm friend and a forgiving enemy. Mr. PRENTICE married Miss HARRIET BENHAM, the daughter of a distinguished lawyer, and this lady preceded him to the grave in 1868. They had but two children, one of whom, COURTLAND, was killed in the attack made by BASIL DUKE upon AUGUSTA, in 1862. This blow fell heavily upon the naturally kind and affectionate heart of the father, who was not less sensitive than gifted, and to us a decline in his energies was visible from that day. Those who knew Mr. PRENTICE only by his pungent paragraphs can have no conception of the gentleness of his manner with those he loved, or appreciate the finer and more delicate nature of his heart. His life for many years had been one of sorrow, and those whom he wounded will have no difficulty in forgiving one who was always ready to cast a flower into the grave of the dead.

THE IN COME TAX—A TRICK TO REVIVE IT.

The personal income tax was made to expire with the year 1869 by the act of Congress which last extended it. The language of that act is so plain and express as not to admit of an honest doubt as to its intention. Yet those officials at Washington who wish to have the tax continued in spite of the explicit provisions of the law limiting its duration, as above stated, and who probably despair of a new act of Congress directly extending it, have fallen upon a cunning trick to effect their object. Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, has introtroduced, at the instigation of Mr. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a joint resolution suggesting that the act of Congress, limiting the income tax is ambiguous, and declaring it to mean precisely what it does not express, namely, that the tax shall run for a full year beyond the term at which the law says it shall cease. This is an indirect, and therefore dishonest, mode of doing that which, if done at all, should be done frankly and directly. The tax is, on many accounts, very obnoxious, and really unnecessary. If, however, a majority in Congress are resolved to fasten it upon the people for another year, they should take and not shrink the odium of the measure. But this joint resolution of Mr. SCHENCK does dodge the responsibility and dodge it very meanly. It seeks, by a false construction of a law of Congress, to authorize what the law expressly prohibits, and, indeed, by forced interpretation of an old law, to seem only to declare the legitimate duration of a tax under an existing statute, while it in fact revives an extinct tax without the necessary sanction of positive legislation. This is a subterfuge unworthy of honorable men and should not succeed.

HENRI ROCHEFORTE was convicted on the 22d of publishing articles defamatory of the Emperor and tending to interrupt the peace of the French Empire, and was sentenced to pay a fine of three thousand francs and be imprisoned for six months. There can be hardly a question that ROCHEFORTE's articles were of the character they were decided to be by the court that tried him, and the punishment is not a severe one. The fact is that the man is more a foe to order than a friend to liberty, and it is the realization of this truth that destroys his influence with the bourgeois, who have more than once experienced the brutality of a Parisian mob. Liberty would inevitably perish amid the scenes he has endeavored to inaugurate, and with the overthrow of the power of the government both life and property would be made insecure. We have precious little sympathy with the rampant democracy of a man like ROCHEFORTE, who hates not only law but religion, to which all law is based. He is a first class blackguard, and his indecencies have disgusted the better portion of the French people, while his reckless appeals to the violent passions of the mob have thoroughly alarmed them.

President SALNAVE, of Hayti, was captured by the insurgent forces under CABRAL, on the 8th. He was at once carried to Port au Prince, arriving there on the 15th. At three o'clock on the day of his arrival, he was placed upon trial on the charge of treason, found guilty, and shot at 6 o'clock.

It has been laid [illegible] by the highest authority upon all questions of party fealty, and must come to be regarded as true, that for any one claiming to be a Democrat to charge any other Democrat, especially a Democratic office holder, with any sort of misconduct, is treason to the party. Such conduct should always be punished with the severest penalties known to Democratic discipline, and the most moderate should be a prompt kicking out of the organization. It does not matter how flagrant the misconduct charged may be, or how irrefutable and conclusive the proof, all good Democrats must and will believe such exposure to be dictated by personal malice or a secret hatred for the party and its principles, and therefore the charges must necessarily be false; or at any rate, the Democrat accused of corruption, malfeasance, or other delinquency, must at once be endorsed by all true Democrats as an honest man and christian gentleman, and his accuser held up as little better than a public malefactor. One thing is certain, that nothing but a disposition [illegible] devilish could induce any [illegible] [illegible]vely give currency to [illegible] [illegible]due to publish or the im[illegible] any statement affecting [illegible]egrity or wisdom of people known to be of the pure faith. It is with this view of duty that we desire to call the attention of the editors who are loyal to the party to the atrocious, outrageous and wicked action of Mr. LEWIS E. HARVIE, of the city of Frankfort. For a long time we had the highest personal regard for he Mr. HARVIE, but by his singular turpitude has forfeited all this, and whenever we write his name it will be with loathing. Of course we are compelled to say this, for it is our bounden duty to defend every Democrat who is assailed,—for do we not claim to be a Democrat? The real secret of Mr. HARVIE's course must be that he was many years ago a Whig, and though he joined the Democracy in 1856, and went South in 1862, he has not got over the old animosity to the party which he formerly denounced. It would be infinitely more creditable to him, if he would openly unite with the Radicals, instead of pretending to be a Democrat and wielding the weapon of an assassin by stabbing good Democrats in the back.

But in our horror at Mr. HARVIE's treachery to the party, we had almost forgotten to state the inconceivable enormity of which he has recently been guilty. He has actually brought a charge of incompetency, gross carelessness, unreliability etc., against the Democratic Public Printer! He recently published statements to the effect that the Public Printer on more than one occasion overdrew his account with the State, at one time to the amount of nearly $10,000, and though he subsequently refunded, it was not until the Auditor, suspecting something wrong, compelled a settlement. It appears, too, from Mr. HARVIE's statement, that the Auditor since that time exacts an itemized statement of his account and an affidavit of its correctness from the Public Printer before paying him any money on his work, and that this was no done in the case of any other Public Printer. The officer referred to responded that these inaccuracies occurred during the term of the late JOHN H. HARNEY and were mistakes of that gentleman; but the malicious Mr. HARVIE replied by showing that they did not occur until after HARNEY's death, and when the present incumbent of the office was HARNEY's attorney in fact and transacted all the business of the office. But we don't know any thing about the facts, and we would not know any thing about them for a good deal, and as a good Democrat it is our duty not to know any thing about them. We merely publish this statement to call down upon Mr. HARVIE the swift indignation of loyal Democrats every where, and to point out to them that he is not to be trusted in the pale of the party. The Public Printer doesn't assent to Mr. HARVIE's facts or inferences, and when the matter has been acted upon by the Committee of investigation (there was a committee of investigation in this case, he may reply. When he does we will place the substance of that reply before our readers, but, as for HARVIE, no earthly consideration would influence us to admit into our columns any more of his slanders. Only the Democratic side is fit for publication in a paper of the true blue stripe, and we are anxious to be considered the truest and bluest kind of a Democrat.

The indications are decided that before the adjournment of the present session of Congress, bills will be introduced and pressed to a passage by both branches to enforce the disqualifying clause of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Many persons in Kentucky disqualified from holding any office, State or Federal, have hitherto been left unmolested because the Amendment is not self-enforcing, and Congress adjourned without the passage of acts to carry out the malicious purpose of the Radicals. But impelled by their success in all their other outrages, and emboldened by the quiet acquiescence of the people in all that they have done, they will now pass laws constituting it a penal offense for any person disqualified by that Amendment to attempt to discharge the duties of any office. The President of the Kentucky Senate will be among those removed, unless he shall speedily obtain relief from his disabilities, and it is even intimated that Governor STEVENSON will not be admitted to the seat in the Senate to which he was elected by the State Legislature. But the Governor's term will not commence until March 4th, 1871, so that more than a year will elapse before the matter can be tested. Radicals in Washington have stated that at one time STEVENSON had a military commission from the Confederacy, but to this the Governor gives a most emphatic denial, and the statement is probably purely malicious.

The editor of the Frankfort *Yeoman* indicates it as his opinion that the change of the laws of Kentucky concerning evidence, by the Legislature, so as to admit the testimony of negroes in the State courts, would be "a surrender of all efforts to maintain such rights as we now possess." Inasmuch as the State has rightfully complete control over the subject, and may legally change her own laws upon the subject without surrendering any right the State now possesses, we do not perceive the force of our contemporary's argument.

The letter of J. L. ALCORN in declining the military Governorship of Mississippi is highly honorable to him. The flattery of AMES is a justification of the petty tyranny exercised by that despot, but this was natural in a man who had just had that power wielded in his own behalf. Most of our contemporaries fall into the error of classing ALCORN among the destinguished Generals of the South, when in reality he was only a brigadier of three months men, a sort of militia, saw no fighting, and did not afterwards re-enter the service. By birth he is a northern man, but is a large property holder in Coahoma county. His election may after all turn out better for the people of Mississippi than that of DENT would have done, the latter being a mere carpet-bagger, and entirely too anxious to identify himself with the President's policy.

CORBIN has at last "been [illegible] made his appearan[illegible] [illegible] on Bank[illegible] [illegible] found and [illegible] before the Committee [illegible]ng. As he is the brother-in-law of the President his testimony was not published like that of FISK, but the public are informed that it vindicated the President from any knowledge of or complicity in the gold conspiracy, and convicted CORBIN himself of deceiving his co-conspirators with false promises in order to make money for himself. The strong probability seems to be that besides "bilking" GOULD out of the check for $25,000, old CORBIN was really buying gold low and selling it high to the very men whom he induced to believe that he was in favor of their plans.

The House passed on Thursday the bill to abolish the franking privilege from July 1st, 1870, by a vote of 174 to 14. The Senate will probably also pass the bill. The privilege has long been a costly nuisance, and its abolition will save several millions yearly. This is a consideration at this time when retrenchment is so imperatively demanded.

The Virginia Bill as Passed.

The following in the Virginia bill as it passed the Senate:

An Act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have framed and adopted a Constitution of State Government which is republican; and

Whereas, The Legislature of Virginia, elected under said Constitution, have ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas, The performance of these several acts, in good faith, was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress;

Therefore, be it enacted &c., That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, provided, that before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation of an oath in the form following:

I,——, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath a member of as Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to members thereof, so help me God. Or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe and file the following oath:

I,——, do solumny swear that I have by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States so help me God, which oath shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment, not less that one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000, and in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths with proof of the signature of either party accused shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was lawfully and regularly administered by competent authority; and,

Provided further, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office.

And Provided further, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State, provided that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters; that it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for officer than such as are required of all other citizens; that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of said State.

Mexican Gambling.

They are most desperate gamblers, but as they play among themselves, and fairly, luck deserting them one time favors them at another, so they are not often ruined. A very wealthy man was sitting one afternoon in front of his house, taking the air, when he observed a pedler, whom he knew very well, looking intently at his premises hailing him he asked him what new peculiarity he had discovered in the mansion.

"Oh!" said the man, "I was only thinking that possibly some day the establishment may belong to me; especially as we Alamanians are very fond of cards, and luck often favors the poor man."

Amused with the man's effrontery, and delighted to get some one to gamble with, he offered to lend him ten dollars, if he would sit down and take a hand; a proposition no Mexican was ever known to refuse. At it they went; they became very much excited—the peddler won, won, won, and wanted to leave off, but his opponent would not hear of it, but insisted on doubling the stakes; at it they kept until daylight. In the morning the pedler rose from the table a winner of every cent the other possessed in the world—houses, land, stock, everything.

There were ninety-two steamboat disasters on the Western rivers during the year 1869. Of this number, fifty-seven resulted in total losses of the steamers. One hundred and fifty-eight accidents to steamers were recorded for the year 1868, of which one hundred and eight resulted in total loss. This shows a considerable decrease in the number of accidents, as it also indicates a decrease in the loss of property on the river during the past year as compared with the year previous.

MARRIED.

WHEATLEY—DOUGHERTY.—On Tuesday, the 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, near Maysliek, by Elder H. Turnor, Dr. R. R. Wheatley, of Lexington, and Miss Sallie Dougherty, of Mason county.

JUDD—MINER.—January 20th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder J. B. McGinn, Mr. Gilbert S. Judd to Miss Mary W. Miner.

PIERCE—STANTON.—January 25th, 1870, by Rev. Mr. Spilman, Mr. James W. Pierce to Miss Ellen Stanton.

DIED.

FARRAR.—Mrs. Kate Farrar, wife of Dr. T. J. Farrar, after an illness of one year with consumption, departed this life on the morning of January 10, 1870, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. K. Farrar, in this county.

WILSON.—In this city, on Tuesday, January 25, 1870, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

ESSAYS FOR Y[illegible]

[illegible] May, on Single and Wedded Life—[illegible] Dangers of Celibacy, and the joys of true Marriage, [illegible] with sanitary [illegible] the way unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. feb2wtw3m

IRRITABLE INVALIDS.—Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough, and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating, and alterative character and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from his restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,

1101 N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Old-established and only Reliable Paper Pattern, Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.

Spring Opening of Paper Patterns March 1st, 1870. Mrs. Binder's recent visit to Paris, enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to any thing in this country. Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress-makers now ready. DRESSES and CLOAKS made in 24 hours notice. Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, Ribbons, Jewelry, Fans and Embroideries. Goffering Machine for Sale. Goods sent by Express to all parts of the Union. Jan27,1870, 3mw

LOSS OF MANHOOD or Impotence, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by the *sure and only known remedies*, to be had, at the Western Medical office, 137, Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Send stamp for circular. *Female disorders* speedily cured. Medicine by mail. Recent cases of Private disease cured in three days. *No charge until cured.* All confidential. Board and nursing furnished. Our Female Monthly Periodical remedy acts in 24 hours. Price $5. nov24

New Advertisements.

FINE

FARM FOR SALE!

Having sold part of my farm I will offer the remainder at public sale on the premises on the

16th Day of February,

It is located in Bath county Ky., on the Mayaville and Mt. Sterling turnpike, two miles from Sharpsburg, twelve miles from Mt. Sterling, and ten miles by turnpike from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, at Carlisle, and contains

Three Hundred and Fifteen Acres,

or if preferred I well sell 250 or 275 acres including the improvements, which are first class, and consist of a handsome well built

BRICK RESIDENCE of modern style containing eight rooms,

besides store rooms, basement and cellar. There are double parlors and wide hall and lofty ceilings, and grates in all of the lower rooms. The house is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the turnpike, earmounted by majestic fruit trees and shrubbery, and is considered one of the handsome t situations in Kentucky. There are also servants houses, an ice house filled with ice, a carriage house, and

A Splendid Barn 60 by 70 feet, with a large Cistern adjacent,

Cribs and stables of the best quality, a large male stable with cistern in the lot and a first-class horse power grist mill. There is an abundance of choice fruit, both large and small.

The garden and grounds adjacent to the house are conveniently and tastefully arranged. The quality of the land is equal to the best in Kentucky—plenty of timber and water. The farm will certainly be sold, and an opportunity to obtain such a desirable and comfortable home is a good neighborhood is rarely offered.

I will at the same time sell a first-rate road wagon, my stock and crops, and farming utensils of every description.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

feb 2, 1870, wdtwtd WILL. V. SUDDUTH.

COAL.

HANGING ROCK

COAL WORKS.

COAL.

Will fill orders for their Coal, delivered at the lowest market rates, in their own barges, containing from one to ten thousand bushels. Or will deliver at their landing, in the barges of the purchaser, at seven cents per bushel. Address,

MEANS, KYLE & Co.,
Hanging Rock, O.

feb2w6m

NOTICE

To Contractors,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from this date till the

1st OF MARCH NEXT,

for the building of four and three fourths miles of Turnpike road, from the Ripley Ferry to the lower Bridge over Lawrence Creek. Bids will be received for the whole road or sections, as it may suit contractors.

The ground over which the road is to be made and specifications, can be seen by calling on Wm. THOMAS or JOHN G. HAGGIN.

feb2 WM. THOMAS, President.

READ.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company

INSURES AGAINST

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

Risks taken in this standard company at reasonable rates, on all claims of property. Farm, Dwelling, and good mercantile risks especially solicited, by

GILL & DUKE,
General Insurance Agents,
Court street, Maysville, Ky.

jan20.

REORGANIZATION

OF THE

Maysville and Big Sandy

RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY next, at the law office of Messrs. Taylor & Gill, in the city of Maysville, Ky., the purchasers of the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad will convene for the purpose of reorganizing the company to build said road. Meeting at 11 o'clock, A. M.

jan18twtd H. TAYLOR.

New Advertisements.

NEW CASH

CARRIAGE HARDWARE HOUSE,

157 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.,

LOUISVILLE, ... KENTUCKY.

The undersigned will open, Feb. 1st., a complete assortment of

CARRIAGE HARDWARE, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKER'S WOOD STOCK AND CARRIAGE GOODS

of every description. Will be pleased to resume his business relations with the trade of Kentucky and the south. N. D. HUNTER,
157 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

jan19 '70

FOR SALE.

A Fine Horse and Excellent Buggy.

Also, a set of NEW HARNESS, which I wish to sell for Cash or the equivalent. Apply to

HORACE JANUARY.

Jan25twsw2w

HOCKER

FEMALE COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, KY.

The spring term of this large and successful institution will begin on

FEBRUARY 8th, 1870,

In its eligible situation, its capacious and elegant building, and large and able Faculty, Hocker College offers superior facilities to those desiring a thorough intellectual, moral and esthetical education.

Terms moderate. For particulars apply to

JAS. M. HOCKER, Proprietor, or
ROBT. GRAHAM, President.

Jan29wtw2m

NOTICE!

Those who know themselves indebted to the estate of Charles Gossuh will come forward and settle immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. L. B. GOGGIN,
Executor.

Jan. 8, 1870, wdtw3w

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE MAYS. & LEX. R. R., NOV. DIV.
MAYSVILLE, KY., Jan. 8, 1870.

The EIGHTH CALL of 5 per cent. on all private subscription of stock is now due. Please call at the office and pay the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.

octt HENRY PELHAM, Sec'y & Treas.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Chase, Dimmitt & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. M. J. Chase retiring.

The remaining members will continue the business, in all its branches, under firm name of E. DIMMITT & CO., by whom the debts due by the old firm will be paid and by whom all debts due the old firm will be collected.

January 14, 1870. E. DIMMITT & CO.
jan15,'70,wdtw3w

JNO. H. RICHESON. JOS. F. BRODRICK

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

WAREHOUSE,

PRODUCE DEALERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 15, Market Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

The undersigned have leased the large, substantial, and fire-proof brick Warehouse, on the east side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, for the purchase and sale of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

SUCH AS

HEMP, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY &c

ALSO A GENERAL

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

Intending to keep on hand all the various kinds of improved Implements which Farmers may need, such as

Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cutting Boxes, Drills, Corn Planters, Hay Rakes, Cider Mills, Plows, &c.

We shall also keep constantly on hand a general and large stock of Seed, such as Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass, Hemp, Oats, &c., also, Flour Salt, Lime and Plaster Paris.

Farmers and others having *Produce to Sell or Store*, or who may want to buy anything in our line are invited to call. Special effort will be made to give satisfaction.

Particular attention paid to the business of Receiving and Forwarding Goods, also, to the Storage of Produce, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.

RICHESON & BRODRICK.

U. S. Revenue Stamps for Sale at our Office.

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 4, '70—twswim

Academy of Visitation.

ACADEMY

OF THE VISITATION.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Institute occupies a healthy location, commands a beautiful view of the Ohio river, is conducted by the Sisters of the Visitation—an order founded by Saint Francis de Sales, in 1610—possesses the advantage of ample grounds, extensive and commodious buildings, and such facilities for exercise and recreation as may conduce to the health and happiness of its youthful

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fine Cow.—Henry Smoot sold a cow the other day for $500. She was a Durham. The purchaser lives in Highland county, Ohio.

See the advertisement of Horace January offering a horse, buggy and harness for sale. This is a good chance to get a handsome turnout.

The Mexican Claims Commission will adjourn to-day. Mr. Wadsworth, the Commissioner for the United States, is expected to return Saturday.

Wm. Kriel, who butchered his wife, was hung in Louisville on last Friday. The Governor refused to [illegible] im or commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. The Governor is improving.

Henry T. Stanton has returned to this city from his visit to the interior of the State. His readings have been highly complimented by the press, and we hope his trip has been both pleasant and profitable.

Newton Cooper informs us that during the fall of 1869 he sold more goods in his line of tinner and dealer in stoves, etc., then he had during any fall of the five preceding years. We are glad that some one in Maysville had no occasion to complain of hard times.

A revival of religion is in progress in the Methodist Church in Newport. Rev. J. Rand, of this city, has delivered a series of interesting sermons to large congregations. There have been about fifty additions to the Church and his labors have been happily blessed.

New County.—A new county, composed of parts of the counties of Owsley, Breathitt, Wolfe and Estill, with county seat at Proctor the junction of the Three Forks of Kentucky river, and called Lee has been formed.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church propose to give an oyster supper on the 8th of February, at the City Hall. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the Church. The object is a laudable one and should be well patronized by everybody.

We were agreeably surprised this morning at receiving a copy of the Owingsville *Inquirer*, which died some time ago and we did not know it had been resurrected. It is published, by J. G. Toles. We take pleasure in placing it on our exchange list.

Incendiarism.—On Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, the charcoal house attached to the tin store of McNeely & Wiand, on Market street, was discovered on fire, but was extinguished before it received much headway. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Louisville *Commercial* publishes a huge romance about Kriel, the wife murderer, who was hung the other day, having been galvanized and resuscitated, and immediately leaving for parts unknown. The article will make that issue of the *Commercial* sell well, and some people will be credulous enough to believe it.

We much regret to record the death of the wife of W. W. Harney, the daughter of Mr. Randolph, an excellent gentleman of Florida. Mr. Harney had been married but a few short months, and the loved one lost was one of the best of her sex. The sympathy of friends can do nothing to assuage the grief of such a bereavement.

Director.—At the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company on Tuesday last, Wm. H. Hendricks, of Flemingsburg, was elected a Director in place of D. K. Weis, resigned. This will give satisfaction to many friends of the enterprise in Fleming who were greatly disappointed that Mr. Hendricks was not elected at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Dr. Robt. J. Breckinridge.—The Danville *Advocate* says: We saw this distinguished divine on our streets a few days ago, looking vigorous and well for a man of his age. By the way, we have noticed a paragraph going the rounds of the press stating that Dr. B. intended severing his connection with the Presbyterian Church. We don't know how this report originated, but we do know that it is entirely false. As a matter of simple justice, it would be well for those papers that have given currency to this silly report to make the correction.

Tabbs Gross.—The attention of Dr. Adamson and George Rosser is particularly directed to a communication in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Thursday characterizing the Doctor's old playmate, and Mr. Rosser's former business associate, Tabbs Gross, as an "impostor," "scoundrel," deceiver," etc. We do not doubt that Tabbs Gross is a more honest and respectable man in every way than the writer of that communication, one James C. Atkins, but it rests upon Mr. Rosser, who introduced him to us and endorsed his character, to vindicate it from those savage aspersions.

Sale.—The following is a list of prices obtained at the sale of property at Flemingsburg, on January 24th, 1870, County Court day:

Brown horse	$150 00
Sorrel horse	80 00
Bay horse	140 00
Roan mare	130 00
Roan horse	75 50
Old horse	55 00
Spring wagon	65 00
Mule	135 00
Dry cow	35 00

The day was very bad and there was not much stock sold. There were but few cattle and mules on the market. Horses brought better prices than they did a month ago.

A Fine Farm for Sale.—The Mt. Sterling *Sentinel* publishes the advertisement of the sale of the splendid farm of Wm. L. Sudduth, lying near Sharpsburg, on the Maysville and Mt. Sterling turnpike road. The sale will take place on the 16th of February, and at the same time will be sold all of Mr. Sudduth's live stock, among which are some valuable horses and cattle. The farm contains three hundred and fifteen acres, and is one of the most productive and beautiful in that region, which contains some of the finest farm lands in Kentucky. The residence is handsome, well situated, and all the surroundings are such as any gentleman would desire to make life pleasant.

Insurance.—The following decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to life insurance will be interesting to all who have taken the precaution to insure their lives for the benefit of their families or creditors, viz:

Insurance—Contract for.

St. Louis Mutual Life Ins. Com.
vs.
Sarah Kennedy, et. al.
} From Muhlenburg County.

REVERSED JAN. 23d, 1870—WILLIAMS, JUDGE.

S. N. Kennedy, husband of appellee, made written application to the local agent of appellant for an insurance on his life for $5,000, April 15th, 1867. The written application says: "I further agree that the insurance proposed shall not be binding on said company until the amount of premiums, as stated therein, shall be received by said company, or an accredited agent therefor, in the life-time and good health of said Kennedy." The policy contains this stipulation: "Not binding on the company until countersigned by S. K. Foote or D C Smith, of Louisville, Kentucky and advanced premium paid" Applicant executed his two notes—one for $79 10, the other for $85 34, of same date as application, due on delivery of the policy, the latter being the amount of cash premium charged for the policy. Kennedy was taken sick, and was in bed when the policy was issued by the home company, being countersigned by the Louisville agent, the policy reached the local agent who had forwarded the application and he refused to deliver it.

Kennedy died. Suit was [illegible] brought against [illegible]pany and judgment recovered for the sum insured. There was a parol, as well as the written understanding, that Kennedy's life was not insured until he had paid the cash premium.

Held—No contract, according to the facts' was consummated between the Company and Kennedy

1. Because the covenant in the written application required payment of the cash premium as a condition precedent.

2. Because the note executed was merely the substitution of written for parol evidence of the obligation of decedent to pay the cash premiums on delivery of the policy, and neither evidenced such payment or a waiver of such condition precedent.

3. By the written agreement, the policy was not to be delivered unless the cash payment was made in the life-time of said Kennedy, and *when he was in good health.*

4. This payment not being made, nor whilst Kennedy was in good health tendered, he, nor his widow and heirs, have shown any legal right to demand a delivery of the policy.

5. As no legal right to demand a delivery of the policy has been shown, its recitals of the payment of the cash premiums cannot be used as evidence to sustain the suit for it was but an escrow in the hands of the agent.

6. The parol evidence, so far from establishing a parol contract, or that said note was taken as a waiver of the condition precedent, negative both.

7. The evidence that said agent, by special contract, had taken from others, notes and other things in place of the cash premium, neither established a custom, nor evidences that he so agreed in this case.

Judgment *reversed*, with directions to dismiss, absolutely, appellee's petition.

In 1854 work upon the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad was suspended for want of means to complete the road. Up to that time nearly $300,000 had been actually expended on the road, the larger part of it in bridges, the masonry of which remains in good order at this day. The road was mortgaged to H. Taylor, W. H. Wadsworth, H. Gray, M. Ryan, C. B. Coons, and others, of this city, to secure them in advances they had made of their individual means to the road. Nothing was done with this mortgage until the resuscitation of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, and then the mortgagees brought suit its foreclosure. The road was sold to satisfy their mortgage, and was bought in by these persons, who now own it. The owners of the road will meet to-day to organize themselves into a corporation under the charter. We understand that they have been willing to sell the road for the amount which they paid for it with interest. This would amount to nearly $50,000. Maysville has a deep interest in the early completion of this road to the mouth of the Big Sandy, where it will connect with the Ohio and Chesapeake Railroad, which will be completed in a few years, say three. This interest is so great that it behooves the property holders of Maysville to give a little of their attention to the matter and to watch with jealous anxiety the movements in progress for building a road from opposite Ashland to Cincinnati on the other side of the river. It would not be sound policy for Maysville to refuse to make an effort to have the connection between Cincinnati and the Ohio and Chesapeake Railroad made on the Kentucky side of the river, and the Maysville and Lexington Railroad company is also largely interested in securing this close connection with a road leading to Norfolk.

A dispatch was received in this city on Saturday night last stating that Judge Lewis Collins had died in Lexington that evening. The deceased was a native of Scott county, in this State, and was about seventy-three years of age at the time of his death. He was a practical printer, and many years ago was associated with David Rannels in the publication of the *Dove*, in the town of Washington in this county. A few years later he became proprietor of the Maysville EAGLE, and we are under the impression that he established this paper, though of that we are not certain. He was an ardent member of the Whig party, and a devoted personal and political friend of its great leader, Henry Clay. He belonged to the school of emancipationists of which the first men of Kentucky were the exponents, and was always in principle a Union man, but his strong repugnance to the shedding of blood inclined his sympathies to the Southern side in the late struggle. Judge Collins possessed the entire confidence of this community in his integrity of purpose, his scrupulous fidelity to trusts. He was at one time Judge of the Mason County Court, and was Treasurer of the Sinking Fund of the county. He was also Treasurer and Secretary of several incorporations. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he had many years been a member. In his family relations he was most exemplary. Several years ago the health of Judge Collins received a rude shock from which he never recovered. His nervous system was thoroughly shattered, and at length the sufferings of the body impaired his mind. His sorrowing friends at length found it necessary to place him under the care of Dr. Chipley, at Lexington, where he remained till a happy release from pain and misery was granted him on Saturday by the merciful God in whose bosom he now rests with the blessed.

We hope that some friend of Judge Collins will prepare for publication a tribute to his memory, which will do more ample justice to his useful and honorable life that we have been able to do.

Russia—A Gigantic Military Experiment—The March to India.

The Russian government is making a very important experiment. The Oxus now flows into the Sea of Aral. It once flowed into the Caspian, its old bed being still visible enough to be a feature in maps. If it could be brought back the Russians would have an unbroken and impregnable water communication from the Baltic to the heart of Khiva, and with further improvements to Balkh would, in fact, be able to ship stores at Cronstadt for Central Asia, and send them without land carriage. The addition to their power would be enormous; for instance, they could send 10,000 riflemen almost to Afghanistan by water, and without any sound audible to the West, and their engineers think it can be secured. An energetic officer with 1,800 men, is already on the South bank of the Caspian, the natives are reported "friendly," that is, we suppose, quiet, and the Russian government has the means through its penal regiments of employing forced labor on a great scale.

We shall hear a great deal more of this enterprise.—*London Spectator.*

[Washington Correspondent New York Herald.]

The Prince Visits the Treasury Department.

But Jenkins aside. The Prince had arranged to visit the Treasury Department today and observe how his Uncle Sam makes money, receives it, counts it and pays it out. Possibly his royal mother, or mayhap Mr. Gladstone, may have instructed him privately to ascertain the American secret of paying off the public debt from Secretary Boutwell. On this point, however, the Secretary is reported to have been very reticent, so that his Royal Highness did not learn much, and will consequently be unable to give Mr. Gladstone the information desired. The Prince reached the Treasury Department about half-past eleven, accompanied by Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenant Pickard, Ensigne Fitzroy and Mr. Fane of the British Legation, the latter acting as escort. Mr. Thornton's private carriage, contai[illegible] Colonel E[illegible]phinstone and another, with the remainder of the suite, drove up to the west front of the Treasury Building, where the party alighted without being confronted by the usual crowd of gazers. They at once proceeded to the office of Secretary Boutwell, where they were received with a hearty welcome. After a short conversation Secretary Boutwell volunteered to show the Prince and suit through the Treasury Building.

First of all the printing division was visited. The Secretary explained to the Prince the *modus operandi* of making greenbacks—told him how many millions were turned out during and since the war, and how the presses had been kept running day and night to supply the demand in the early days of the rebellion. At all this his Royal Highness seemed amazed, and expressed his gratification at seeing the machinery. All the branches of the printing division were visited in turn—the drying room, the separating room, the trimming room and finally the counting room, in the last named the Prince's eye met the gaze of a large number of girls and women of ages, from twenty-six to thirty; of all sizes, forms, complexions and styles of beauty and homeliness. He might have selected a partner to suit his own taste, his mother's *beau ideal*, the whims of royal family or the wishes of the people, but for the unfortunate circumstance there were none of the blood royal, either of the house of Hanover or of Schleswig-Holstein. The girls looked archly from their work at the Prince, though their nimble fingers kept on counting the greenbacks with a rapidity that made the Prince's eyes twinkle and his brain almost swim. No word, of course, escaped the lips of the counters, though it is safe to say they kept up a great deal of thinking.

The next bureau visited was that of the Treasury of the United States. The Secretary first conducted his visitors to the office of Treasurer Spinner, where they found that venerable gentleman hard at work attaching his singular signature to drafts, warrants and checks of various sorts, amounts and descriptions. The Prince recognized him at once as the man whose good looking phiz is on the old fifty cent notes. The introduction was a formality, for the Prince felt as familiar with General Spinner as if he had served as a clerk with him for the last ten years. General Spinner was expatiating upon his favorite theme of keeping damned rogues away from the Treasury vaults, when the amiable Secretary Boutwell reminded him that life is short and time is fleeting. General Spinner took the hint, saying he would reserve what he was about to say for the next annual report, a copy of which he promised to send the Prince under his own frank, marked "Official business." He then escorted the party through the various branches of the Treasurer's Bureau, going first of all to the cash room which he knew would dazzle the Prince. Spinner was correct in his judgment, as he usually is; for when the Prince stood in the midst of the polished marble room, with its variegated colors, he opened his mouth as well as his eyes with astonishment. He did not want to depreciate his native land by bringing her public buildings into comparison with those he had seen here, but he could not help saying this was the finest room he had seem on this side of the water. The next point to which we were conducted was the vaults. His Royal Highness was not permitted to peep into these, but Spinner told him the exact coin balance in the Treasury up to that moment, how much gold came in every day and how it was kept there to smash the gold rings which were formed from time to time in Wall street, a place in New York, said Spinner, which is the resort of all the rascals in the country. The Prince regarded Spinner with evident interest as he watched him surveying complacently the strong doors and bolts which bar the way to the hidden millions of yellow eagles and double eagles. Spinner lingered here as a man does around the spot where his treasure is, and evidently wanted to impress the Prince with an idea of the vast wealth of Uncle Sam, for he told him more than once how much coin there was in the Treasury.

A VIEW OF GENERAL SPINNER'S TREASURES.

The good-natured Treasurer, recalling his own boyhood, thought the young Prince would like to see some of the young ladies about as well as the vaults, and so he conducted him through some of the rooms in which there is nothing but girls. Now, the girls in Spinners's bureau are the handsomest in Treasury building. Beauty is always one of the points which decides whether they shall or shall not be employed. An ungainly, ill-favored woman is as obnoxious to Spinner as a Wall street gold gambler. The Treasurer has an idea that a handsome woman can do her work better than a homely one. As was to have been expected the Prince was fairly dazzled when he entered the room in which the ladies are. Seeing so many of them made him blush slightly; but Spinner came to his aid and assured him that they were perfectly harmless and no gushing demonstration need be anticipated. As he passed through the corridors from room to room such of the employes as were there stopped to gaze at him. Among them were a large number of young ladies who being away from their offices were free from restraint. They commented variously upon the appearance of the Prince. Some said he was a dear, handsome fellow, and looked just like a prince; others thought he was not as good looking as some of the clerks of some of their Congressional friends. Some of the more impressive wanted to kiss him for his mother. One girl wished she had a look of his hair, another hoped he would drop his pocket handkerchief so she might pick it up and keep it as a rememberance. A brunette was curious to know if he had a seewtheart, and pictured to her compainions the kind of woman she thought he would marry.

After doing the Treasury Department the Prince returned to the residence of the British Minister, where he lunched and tried to recall the beautiful faces he had seen in Spinner's Bureau.

Where to Wear Garters.

A handsome leg is a rarity, we had almost said an impossibility, among American women. The reason of this is the place where they wear their garters. No French woman, no English woman of cultivation, nowadays wears her garters below the knees. It is ruinous to the shape of the calf. More than this, it has serious consequences of another kind. The principal vein of the leg (*vena saphena brevis*) runs just beneath the skin until it nearly reaches the knee, when it sinks between the muscles. Now if this is constricted at its largest point by a tight garter, the blood is checked in its return to the heart, the feet are easily chilled and more liable to disease, the other veins of the leg are swollen into hard, blue knots, become vericose, as it is called, and often break, forming obstinate ulcers. This is a picture which a physician sees nearly every day. With the garter fastened above the knee all this pain and deformity is avoided, but it is still better to wear no garter at all, and to suspend the stocking by tapes around the waist. In this case, however, a well-fitting stocking is needed.—*Book of Beauty*

General Sir De Lacy Evans, of the British army, who when a young man, in 1814, commanded the raiding party which sacked and burned the City of Washington, and who in his old age was one of the most distinguished of the generals commanding in the Crimea, died in London on the 9th inst.

STATE NEWS.

Gold Found.—It being known that the late Thomas Bradshaw, the accounts of whose tragical death at his home in Bath county are familiar to all of our readers, had considerable gold in his possession just before his death, and nothing having been ascertained as to its place of deposit, a thorough search was made for it. After much digging and uprooting the precious article was found, on Tuesday last, buried in a hole of a locust post. The post had been sunk in the ground in an upright form, and the upper end of the same was about a foot below the surface of the ground. The hole had been bored by an auger, and in the hole the gold pecies, amounting in value to $760, had been deposited. It is known that Mr Bradshaw had still more gole in his possession, and we understand a search for the remainder is being prosecuted by the administrators of the estate. *Carlisle Mercury.*

Rearrested.—Taylor Richey, who three years ago was arrested under three indictments for horse stealing, but who escaped from jail and afterwards lived in Indiana, returned to this place on Tuesday for the purpose of procuring license to marry a young lady of this country. Being recognized he was arrested by constable W. W. Wauge and committed to jail. Richey said that he had understood that the indictments had been dismissed, and felt safe in returning to Kentucky, but that happy impression was dispelled when he was told that such was not the case and that he had to return to his old quarters, where he will remain until his trial.—*Ibid.*

Suicide in Jail.—H. Currens, confined in our County Jail charged with stealing cattle from Mr. Jos. Woolfolk, committed suicide in his cell by cutting his throat with a razor yesterday afternoon, at a quarter past 2 o'clock. Failing to get out on bail as he had expected yesterday, and apparently conscious that the retribution of the law would surely visit him, he determined to take his life. He cut a deep gash in the right side of his neck, severing an artery, and when discovered life was just expiring, and the cell floor was almost flooded with the gory tide. The following is a verbatim copy of a note he had evidently just written:

"Mr. H. Merriman, was only hired to drive them cattle to Vanmeter's.

H. Currens.

P. S.—As fus as I know, Merriman is honest and all right. H. C."

The Merriman referred to was arrested with Currens, charged with the same offense, and is now in jail. Currens lived in Mercer county Kentucky, where it is said he has a wife and children. He was about 23 years of age, slim-faced, gray hair, mustache and whiskers; and was probably five feet eight inches in height. The jail was thronged with curious gazers yesterday. How many as they looked upon the dead man, realized the solemn truth of Holy Writ—"The wages of sin is death."—*Lexington Observer.*

Outrage.—Jim Hatchett, Bill Hatchett John Hatchett, Benj. Hatchett, and one other villain went to the house of an old man named Norvell, in Washington county, and after shooting his son, in the presence of himself and wife, and the wounded and helpless brother, ravished Miss Norvell, a young lady of eighteen. These hell hounds have been arrested. Will not the jury that sets in these cases have conscientious scruples about punishing them. Poor, ruined, outraged, insulted, heart-broken girl, forever doomed to anguish, who can measure her suffering who can estimate her wrong. Will this, can this be forgotten, when these human fiends, with hearts full of hell, are brought to trial for their crime? Give them pure justice. Let their crime be weighed in a righteous balance, and let the punishment be in evan measure with it.—*Ibid*

Lively Times at Lancaster.—We understand that on Monday last, County Court day, there was a lively time at Lancaster. Hon Geo. R. McKee opened the ball in a speech against the granting of the charter to Cincinnati Southern Railroad. The question was debated on the proposition to subscribe $100,000 to the slack water navigation of Kentucky River, but when the matter was submitted to the County Court six of the seven justices present voted against submitting the question to the people of the county. In the afternoon, a general fracas occured, in which Knees Best was rather severely beaten with a stick, but subsequently recovered and shot a man named Turner in the leg, and grazed the arm of another with a shot from his pistol. Altogether, a rather lively time for Lancaster.

A Negro Legislator Likely Come to Grief—Trial of Speed for Subornation and Perjury.

The Montgomery papers contain further particulars of the investigation of the case of the negro girl Susan Simons and a negro member of the Legislature named Speed, who attempted, by a well devised and partially executed plan, to convict two respectable citizens of Montgomery of the perpetration of a heinous crime. Commenting on this case, the *Mail* in its editorial columns, says:

Our local columns to-day contain an account of a most horrible case of perjury and probable murder, the central figure of which is a negro member of the Legislature. Two gentlemen of unblemished personal character, of Northern antecedents, and who served as officers in the Federal army through the late war, incur the displeasure of a negro servant girl. The girl charges them with having committed a midnight murder upon a guest. Upon examination it is found that not one of the statements made by the girl is true, there not being the first shadow of a fact upon which to base even a suspicion. Subsequently the girl confessed that she had perjured herself, and that she was instigated to make the charge by a negro member of the Legislature. The member is arrested. A quantity of household goods which had been stolen from the premises of the gentlemen are found at the house of the negro member. Suspicion is aroused that the story of midnight murder may have a deeper foundation than the imagination of a negro member. He is also arrested on a warrant for murder. Read the history of the affair as given by the *Mail's* reporter. It is significant of the dangers that surround the lives and characters of the good people of the State. We are at the mercy of the most depraved humanity. But the mills of the gods grind slowly!

Prince Pierre.—Prince Pierre Bonaparte, now fifty-five years of age, is a corpulent man, above the middle height, and wearing heavy mustaches and imperial. He walks with difficulty, from having gouty feet. Having long been in the Foreign Legion he has all the air of a military man. During his military career he gave frequent proofs of courage and energy. His marriage in 1868, at Epieux, a property he owns in the Ardennes, made some noise, his wife being the daughter of a workman in the Faubourg St. Antoine. That union, however, legitimatized a son of twelve years of age and a daughter of four. At the present moment the Prince is in mourning for his father-in-law. The prisoner is at the Conciergerie, and is permitted to receive his family and friends. There is a continual going and coming, and owing to the kindness of the Director, the visitors find no difficulty at all in obtaining access to the prisoner. The Princess Pierre Bonaparte, with her two children, visited her husband yesterday.

To Pin Salnave.

A French sloop-of-war arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, yesterday, direct from Port au Prince, bringing intelligence of the shooting of ex-President Salnave, of Hayti, on the 15th inst., by the successful revolutionists. If the news be true the ill-starred man has only shared the fate of nearly all Haytien leaders, and his dying moments were probably consoled by the thought that before many months his executioners would be shot by somebody else. Salnave was born in Hayti and was a man in the prime of life. He entered the army at an early age, and was rapidly promoted for distiguished services in the field. We believe that he took part in the invasion of St. Domingo by Soulouque and retreated in good order with that distinguished warrior. Subsequently he aided Geffrard in overthrowing the empire, whence Soulouque fled to Jamaica, and in reestablishing the republic. For a while matters progressed favorably enough, but in an evil hour Geffrard's government slighted Salnave, whose bosom yearned for liberty. To strike down tyranny he attempted the assassination of one of Geffrard's ministers, and failed. He then fled to St. Domingo, and while there organizing a rebellion was sentenced to death by court martial assembled in Port au Prince. In May, 1865, he re-entered Hayti with a formidable army of two hundred and fifty men, roused the people in the name of God and liberty and established a provisional government. Geffrard advanced against him with the forces of the republic. Several bloody struggles took place, in which a number of men were seriously bruised and a few killed. Finally, the insurrection was suppressed, Salnave retiring again to Hayti. Subsequently, however, he renewed the revolutionary movement and succeeded in ousting Geffrard, who prudently took refuge on a foreign war vessel. On assuming power Salnave issued a proclamation declaring amnesty to all Haytiens excepting Geffrard, whom he condemed to death, but who was never shot, for the very good reason that he kept out of Hayti. Of course it was not long before a revolution broke out against the new President, who headed the Cacos, while the heroic Nissage, Saget, Dominique, and world renowned Generals, led the Piquets. The war lasted from June, 1867, until a few days ago. So long as Salnave was able to pay for the printing of his Treasury notes he held out bravely; but when it took $5,000 in Haytien currency to buy a gold dollar he collapsed. Unfortunately for him the piquet leaders' supply of coffee held out longer than his, and he fell. He was said to be a very warm friend of the United States, and was in favor of a closer alliance between "two repubics." Of his private virtues we know nothing. He possessed a playful habit of shooting wealthy citizens and confiscating their property for the benefit of the nation. Take him all in all we shall not see his like again, except in the persons of the new rulers of Hayti.

Connubialities Along the Nile.

During the Egyptian tour of Mr. and Mrs. Petherick, the Mudy of the Nile, the vessel in which they accomplished a propotion of it, found itself in the lake caled Bahar il Gazal, and during the entire week vainly sought an outlet, during which time no one could land, owing to the density of the weeds. At length an outlet was found, and the Lady floated through it, and soon came in sight of two important villages, where the natives were reported friendly. The village lay well inland, under the shelter of solitary palms and sycamores. Mr. Petherick went on shore; and presently two chiefs arrived, one of whom had his hair dyed red, and tousled about his forhead, just like a girl of the period, and wore a blue calico robe, which he carefully tucked up under his arms when he seated himself. The other chief was tall, and old, and wore a panther skin robe. Their suite were tall, high-shouldered, spare men, their bodies covered with ashes. They behaved politely, and inspected everything with grave attention, sitting silent on the shore, watching Petherick, who was in sight, banging away at birds. The party was soon joined by a lady, whom Mrs. Petherick describes: "A magnificently formed woman stepped on board, the second wife of the chief who wore the panther-skin; she brought to her husband his pipe. Her dress was a straw *rachat* descending from the waist to the knees; beads strung in profusion round her neck, completely covering her bosom; many iron bracelets, brightly polished, encircled her arms, and similar ornaments were worn round the ankles. Her hair was in short crisp curls, which clung closely to her well shaped head. She tormented her husband and made him jealous by talking and laughing with the soldiers and crew. A "frisky matron" by the banks of the Nile. She ran away from the panther-skin-clothed chief next day, and took refuge on board the Lady, declaring that she was ill-treated and starved; but her apperance was against her, and Petherick decided that she must go home, and had her carried on shore, kicking and screaming. When set down, she ran off, in a direction contrary to her village, hotly pursued by her husband, who threw off his panther-skin for the race. The scene was good fun, of which the Nile voyagers were destined to see very little more. Troubles came thick upon them, contrary currents, adverse winds, rendering their progress intolerably slow; blinding rain, so that no fires could be kept alight, inhospitable shores, and no news of the expected travelers. And, worst of all, the boats they encountered, and with which they spoke and transacted exchanges, were, they discovered too late, crammed with slaves.

The young man Theodore Nichols, just arrested in Buffalo, for the recent murder of the aged Dr. Mead, in Cattaraugus County, New York, has made the following confession: "I am sorry I am in this position, but it is too late now. If they had not found the watch I should have been safe; but the evidence is too strong and I suppose I shall be hung. When I left Olean I had no intention of doing anything of the kind. As I passed Dr. Mead's office I saw the Doctor, and made up my mind to get his money. I went in and sat down; asked the Doctor to loan me two dollars to go to Dunkirk. He declined to loan me any money, and I waited an opportunity and grabbed him with the intention of taking it from him. The Doctor was too strong for me and got me down. We had a severe scuffle, and the Doctor got up and went and locked the door, and locked me in. I though he was going to get a gun to guard me, for the Doctor keeps a gun, and he is an awful tempered man when he gets mad. I seized a small shovel by the stove and hit him over the head two or three times; and the store ey fell from his hand, and I don't know but I struck him once or twice after that. I then took his watch and money, unlocked the store door, went out, locked the door after me, and started for Olean."

Whale Catching by Electricity.

A London firm have just obtained a patent for a method, startling to "old salts" in its originality, for catching whales by means of electricity. By their plan every whale-boat is provided with a galvanic battery. Wires from opposite poles run down to the points of each set of harpoons. When the whale is sufficiently near two harpoons as nearly simultaneously as possible, and when imbedded in the flesh of the monster complete the circuit. The charge is expected to be sufficiently powerful to paralyze the animal, so that the small boat may advance and dispatch him at leisure.

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO., *Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton street.*

COFFEE	Common to choice per lb	22@28
SUGAR	New Orleans, per lb	15½@17½
	Porto Rico, per lb	15½@16½
	Demarara, per lb	15½@17
	Soft refined, per lb	17½@18
	Hard refined, per lb	17½@19
MOLASSES	New Orleans, per ½ bbl	$1.00
	New Orleans, per bbl	9[illegible]
FLOUR	We quote at	$7 00@8 00
WHEAT	White No. 1	1@125
	Red, No. 1	1 0[illegible]
GRAIN	Rye	1 20
	Oats	
	Corn	[illegible]
	Barley	$2 30
WHISKY	Per gallon	1 20@2 00
PROVISIONS	Lard, per lb	18½@20
	Bacon, per lb	16@20
MACKEREL	Per bbl, No. 1	$27 50
	do No. 2	25 00
	do ½ bbl No. 1	13 50
	do No. 2	9 50
	do ¼ bbl No. 1	5 [illegible]
	do No. ¼ bbl	5 00
	White Fish	9 50
RAGS	Per lb	3@4
SEED		0 25
	Clover	$10 00@12 50
	Flax	2 00@2 50
	Timothy	
TALLOW	Per lb	9@10
CANDLES	Tallow	15@17
	Star, boxes	26½
WOODEN WARE	Buckets	$2 00
	Tubs, nest three	2 50
	" eight	5 00
	Washboards	2 75

CINCINNATI MARKET.

[*Corrected every other day.*]

BEESWAX	Prime yellow per lb	30
BEANS	Choice navy	$2 75@3
BUTTER	Choice	28@30
BAGGING	Kentucky, 2 lb	25@25½
COTTON	Middling	24
	Rope, per lb	40@42
CANDLES	Extra star car, per lb	26½@27
	Paraffine per lb	35@37½
COFFEE	Choice Rio, per lb	23½@24
	Java, per lb	32@33
	Mocha, per lb	43@46
CHEESE	Factory, per lb	19@19½
EGGS	Shippers count, per dozen	25@26
FISH	Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl	$[illegible]@33
FLOUR	Fancy per bbl	$5 75@6.50
FEATHERS	Live geese, prime to choice lb	70@75
GRAIN	Wheat, No. 1 Ky white	1.15@130
	Corn	76@77
	Barley	1.30@1.[illegible]
	Rye	95
	Oats, white	54@55
HEMP	Double Dressed Ky., per lb	12½@13
HIDES	Green, per lb	8@9
	Wet salted, per lb	10@11
HAY	Tight pressed, per tun	$15@16
HOGS	Medium to heavy averages	9 @9.75
MOLASSES	New Orleans, per gallon	75@78
	Extra golden syrup, per gal	$1@1.70
MESS PORK	Prime city	$27
HAMS	Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb	20@21
LARD	Prime city per lb	16½
SEED	Clover, per lb	14½@14¾
	Timothy, per bush	4 50
	Flax, per bush	[illegible]1 90
	Hemp, per lb	4@4½
	Canary, per lb	10@10½
	Mustard, per lb	8@9
	Red top, 14 lb per bush	$1 00@1 25
	Blue Grass, per bush	1 50
	Orchard 14 lb per bush	1 40
SALT	Kanawha, per bbl	2 25
SUGARS	New Orleans per lb	14@14½
	New Orleans clarified	16@[illegible]
	Porto Rico	14@15
	Cuba	13@14½
	Demerara	15@16
	Crushed per lb	17@17½
	Powdered, per lb	17@17½
	Granulated per lb	17@17½
	A Coffee, per lb	16@16½
	B Coffee, per lb	15@15½
	Extra C, per lb	15@15½
	Yellows, per lb	13½@14½
TOBACCO	VIRGINIA LEAF.	
	Lugs, per pound	10@12
	Medium leaf, per lb	12@14
	Fine leaf, per lb	16@18
	NEW KENTUCKY LEAF.	
	Trash, per lb	9½@10½
	Lugs per lb	11@12
	Medium leaf, per lb	14@17
	Good leaf, per lb	19@22
	Fine leaf, per lb	23@25
	Selections, bright, per lb	25@28
	MANUFACTURED.	
	10's, ½'s, and ¼'s, dark	58@62
	10's, ¼'s, and ½'s, bright	70@75
	Damaged	30@40
	Cut and Dry smoking	30@35
	Fine cut, chewing	75@1 00
	Bright Pounds, common	65@1 10
	Bright Pounds, medium	75@80
	Bright Pounds, fine	90@1 25
	Kentucky Twist	38@42

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY. FEBRUARY 2 1870.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

HAWING MANURE IN WINTER.

This practice, although unknown to many farmers, has several advantages. It prevents the inconvenient accumulation of heaps about the buildings, saves the labor of constructing square piles, employs the comparative leisure of winter for what would otherwise have to be done in the hurried season of spring, prevents the cutting and poaching of the soft soil, and most important of all, allows the liquid and soluble parts of the manure, which comprise its chief value, to soak into the soil at every thaw, and by the early spring rains, and thus to become more intimately diffused among the particles than can be done by any mechanical means.

The intimate intermixture of manure with the soil is not sufficiently understood nor comprehended by many. Applied and left in large lumps, it can be of very little use. Plowed under or partly buried in the furrow, plants can obtain but little benefit from it. They cannot flourish when the minute fibres are compelled at one time to pass through an unmixed mass of coarse manure, and at another to penetrate hard earth. Any one can readily understand the difference in the effect on a crop, between growing in a soil made up of clods of earth and lumps of manure, each as large as bricks; and the same materials finely pulverized intimately mixed together. In the former the crop may survive, but in the latter it will grow luxuriantly. Now, the most perfect diffusion or intermixture is effected by washing or dissolving out all the soluble parts, and allowing them to soak in among the fine particles of the soil. Manure spread on the ground during the winter, in a stratum one-fourth an inch thick, (which would be about 30 two-horse loads per acre), would have all its valuable parts absorbed by the soil below, after a few long rains or thaws.

It is objected to this practice, that the water would wash off the manure and carry it away while the ground is frozen. Our own repeated experiments are entirely adverse to any objection of this kind. As soon as the weather is warm enough to thaw the snow or to admit the fall of rain, there is enough of the top soil thawed to absorb the small quantity of manure washed out from the quarter-inch stratum. In order to test the question more distinctly, heaps of half a load each were placed on grass on hillsides in winter, and large quantities of liquid manure were washed from them during the heavy spring rains, yet no increase in the growth or luxuriance of the grass could be perceived at a distance of three feet below the heaps, the soil having absorbed all the liquid manure before it could pass to that distance. The only exception that could occur would be in the bottom of swales where considerable streams would be formed by heavy rains.

Grass land is better adapted to the winter spreading of manure than plowed ground or stubble. The grassy surface tends to retain the water of hard showers, and the roots to conduct it downwards in the soil. The winter application may therefore go to the benefit of permanent grass as a top-dressing, or it may precede the inversion of the sod the following spring for corn. For the latter purpose we have found it especially useful: Heavy crop are raised on inverted sod manured in this way, the plowing being done immediately before planting, to a depth in no case exceeding six inches, and the sod laid flat and well harrowed. The fertilizing portions of the manure have been washed down and the roots of the grass have conveyed them through the mass of the turf. As soon therefore as the inverted turf begins to decay the young corn roots take hold of this rich mixture of animal and decaying vegetable substance, the great vigor is imparted to the crop. The benefit derived from the manure by this management is far greater than from the same amount applied in spring by spreading over the sod just before plowing in—at least two or three times as great, or in other words, one load spread on grass in winter is worth two or three loads in spring.

It is important that the manure be finely broken and evenly spread, in order that the whole surface may have an equal share of the fertilizing substances. It should be as well done as practicable at the time it is drawn out; and when the first thaw occurs sufficient to admit further pulverizing, and to give a bare surface to the grass, run a fine harrow over it. This may be done while the soil is still frozen below, if the surface is not too soft. For this purpose, we have no implement equal to the new Smoothing Harrow, the numerous slanting teeth of which cut to pieces and grind down to powder every lump of manure they come in contact with, instead of throwing these lumps one side as done by the common harrow. The efficiency of this new implement was shown in a striking manner in an experiment performed late last autumn. Several acres of grass had been dressed with coarse manure; at a time when it was so much frozen during a cold snap that the surface of the grass was thickly dotted over with large lumps the size of one's hand. The manner in which these lumps were broken into fragments as the teeth struck them seemed almost like magic. The whole surface of the grass was left thus with a fine even covering. A similar treatment as early in spring as possible, of winter-spread manure, would impart additional efficiency to the top-dressing, whether intended for meadow or pasture, or for corn.

A difficulty in the way of spreading manure in winter, is the large quantity of straw used as litter, making it too coarse and fibrous. The difficulty becomes an impossibility when uncut cornstalks are fed out. There is, however a large portion of the manure which is thrown out in winter, that may be readily used, as a portion of straw offers no impediment to the washing out of the finer parts, and by plowing time the straw which is left is so much broken by decay as to be readily turned under. If, however, the straw, and especially the cornstalks, could be chopped up by horse-power, even if two or three inches long, before using or feeding, all the difficulties would vanish, and the buildings and yards be entirely cleared of all accumulations by the arrival of spring.

Hope for that Thief Yet.

A poor young widow in Berlin, on returning to her house after an hour's absence, recently, found this note lying on her table:

Madame: I came here with the intention of robbing you, but the sight of this respectable and peaceful little room, decorated with religious pictures and adorned with pious souvenires, and, above all, your two little children, which were quietly sleeping in their little beds and smiling in their dreams, have touched my heart, and instead of depriving you of the little money I found in your drawer, I take the liberty of leaving here $50, hoping that you will accept of them as a tribute of my respect and admiration.